

KAISER'S FORCES TO MAKE STAND ON FRONTIERS

Supreme Clash Expected to Occur There in Near Future

Continued From First Page.

between Souleuvre and Rheims. The Germans have retired northward from Vesle, and have not defended Marne, southeast of Rheims.

"At the center, though the Germans have lost Reims, they still hold the Argonne forest.

"On the right the enemy is retreating beyond Lunelville. We have occupied Draon, Hacquet and Dontaume, in Belgium. The Belgians are vigorously offensive south of Larre.

"In the east, a seventeen days' battle in Malma resulted in a great Russian victory.

Cavalry Reported Destroyed.

London, Sept. 14.—The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph has sent the following dispatch from the front:

"The greater part of the German cavalry has been destroyed and a large part of the mobile artillery and ammunition trains have been taken. Huge numbers of the rank and file have been either captured or cut off.

"A wireless message to Berlin, which was intercepted here today, said: 'We are badly in need of horses and supplies.'

"There can be no doubt that the tide has turned in the allies' favor. The great German coup has failed. There will be no siege of Paris and the government can safely return from Bordeaux at once."

Battlefield Ghastly Sight.

Paris, Sept. 14.—Some idea of how the Germans were harassed by artillery fire during their retreat was obtained on a visit to the fields near Neuves, the scene of a severe fight last Thursday.

Beside many bodies were 49 or 50 empty cartridge shells, while fragments of clothing, caps and knapsacks were scattered about. This destruction was wrought by batteries a little more than three miles distant. Straggling clumps of wood intervened between the batteries and their marks, but the range had been determined by an officer on an elevation a mile from the gunners. He telephoned directions for the firing and through glasses watched the bursting shells.

A smoldering war was littered with bodies today. Sprawling in ghastly fashion, the faces had almost the same greenish gray hue as the uniforms worn. In places whole tops of trees had been torn away by the artillery fire.

The Germans tried desperately to cross the Marne, near Meaux. French engineers had blown up the bridge and when the Germans threw pontoons across, the famous three-inch guns of the French demolished the structures before they could be used. Sixteen times the Germans repeated the effort under a raking fire of shot and shell.

British Use Bayonet.

The majority of the wounded Germans who are being brought into the city are suffering from bayonet wounds. They declare the British have resorted almost exclusively to the steel in the recent fighting. Their methods are to shell the German trenches at length, utilizing all of their artillery. Then the entire British line charges.

The French and British aviators are again distinguishing themselves. Their work has been wonderful and they have suffered very few casualties.

British Operations Described.

London, Sept. 14.—Imperial details of the operations of the British army in France, from the fourth to the tenth of September, inclusive, were made public by the war office today.

When the German army began its forward movement to cut off the French center, according to General French, it was ignoring the British as a factor in the field.

The allies began a general advance September 7 against the German rear

guard of their right wing, which had been left along the River Ourcq. The British army was re-inforced. The Germans began the retirement on their right on the seventh. It was the first time they had turned back since the battle of Mons.

According to letters found on prisoners they had expected to enter Paris in a few days. The order to retreat was a bitter disappointment.

The British crossed the River Marne on the ninth with the French, and on the tenth captured 1,500 men, four great guns, six machine guns and fifty transport wagons.

The Germans of the right army seemed demoralized. They were without food and surrendered readily.

"Much brutal and senseless damage was done in villages occupied by the enemy," the report continues. "Property was wantonly destroyed and houses generally pillaged. The inhabitants were much ill-treated."

"One feature of our side has been the success of the royal flying corps."

Germans Lost in Flood.

Antwerp, Sept. 14.—King Albert has gone to the front to direct the Belgian troops, who are assuming the offensive all along the line. The Germans have been compelled to abandon all of their efforts to besiege this city.

The opening of the dykes and the flooding of the lowlands was a complete surprise to the Germans. They fled, abandoning their artillery, which was completely mired. At many points the gunners slashed the traces of their horses and used them to escape, leaving guns, ammunition wagons and transport of all sorts behind in the water. Many Germans were drowned, so fast was the onrush of the water. The dyke gates have now been closed and the German guns will be recovered by the Belgians.

There has been serious fighting in the vicinity of Grembergen and Termonde. At the latter place the Germans were defeated with heavy losses. Before they retired they pillaged the houses and then burned the city. Only about 400 houses remain standing. In addition the burgo-master and many of the leading citizens were taken prisoners and sent to Germany.

Belgians Harass Germans.

London, Sept. 14.—The Belgian legion announced that the Belgian army had taken the offensive, which was being pushed satisfactorily. An extended sortie was made on September 10 and the Germans everywhere were forced to retire. Malins and Aeschot were retaken.

The Belgian legion stated that the Belgians had destroyed the railway between Louvain and Tirlemont, thus cutting off the German communications between Brussels and Liege.

Another army is still harassing the German force which is advancing southward to France.

While the Belgians have only about 80,000 troops, it is a mobile force and can cause trouble to the weakened German army of occupation in Belgium.

British Official Summary.

London, Sept. 14.—The official press bureau Saturday night made the following announcement:

"A summary, necessarily incomplete, may be attempted of the operations of the British expeditionary force and the French army during the last four days.

"On September 6 the southward advance of the German right reached the extreme point at Coulommiers and Provins, cavalry patrols having penetrated even as far south as Nogent-Sur-Seine.

"This movement was covered by a large flanking force west of the line of the river Ourcq, watching the outer Paris defenses, and any allied force that might come from them.

The southward movement of the enemy left his right wing in a dangerous position, as he had evacuated the Oise-Senlis-Compiègne region through which his advance had been pushed.

"The allies attacked this exposed wing, both in front and on the flank, on September 8. The covering force was assailed by a French army based upon the Paris defenses and brought to action on the line between Nanterre-Le-Haudouin and Meaux.

The main portion of the enemy's right wing was attacked frontally by the British army, which had been transferred from the north to the east of Paris, and by a French corps advancing alongside it on a line between Grouy, Coulommiers and Sezanne.

"The combined operations have, up to the present, been successful. The German order flank was forced back as far as the line of the Ourcq river. There it made a strong defense and executed several vigorous counter attacks, but was unable to beat off the pressure of the French advance."

Germans Still Dangerous.

Paris, Sept. 14.—The military critics, especially the critic of the Journal des Debats, although appreciating fully the German reverse all along the line from Paris to Verdun and applauding the splendid feat of arms of the French and British troops, caution the public against a too rapid assumption that the invaders are beating a disorderly retreat.

It is pointed out that a great army such as the Germans pushed into France still possesses considerable power of resisting pursuers, even after such a reverse and that, owing to its enormous numbers, it may assume a counter-offensive at any moment.

Discussing the rumors of German shortage of ammunition, authoritative circles acknowledge that the lack may have occurred in some portions of the fighting line, but decline to believe that a fighting machine such as the German army, with an open country at its back while advancing, could be allowed to run short as a whole.

Russians in Belgium.

London, Sept. 14.—The Great correspondent of the Daily News telegraphs that after two days' investigation he has confirmed the statement that Russian troops are in Belgium.

Exhausted and Famished.

Paris, Sept. 14.—A convoy of 700 German prisoners and 154 wounded, all

NO HOPE FOR SPEEDY PEACE WITH GERMANS

Britain Will Put Million Men on Continent Says Churchill

London, Sept. 14.—That there is not the slightest hope for speedy peace is accepted everywhere in Great Britain today.

There will be no compromise with Germany. This was made emphatically certain by Winston Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, whose recent speech at the London opera house is everywhere accepted as the final word of the government to the suggestions of compromise coming from the United States.

Great Britain will depend on its own resources to crush Germany. Kitchenier has decided that a million men are to go to the continent. And in revealing this, Churchill also made it very clear that his own department, the navy, expects "to end forever the menace to peace of a German navy."

The speech was the most notable yet delivered in the present war. There was no claim made of continuous sweeping victories. Instead the first lord warned his audience that serious reverses must be expected and declared the government has made allowances for them.

"But it is our life or Germany's," he declared, "and upon that there must be no compromise or truce. We must go forth unflinchingly to the end."

New Warships Rushed.

Churchill revealed for the first time that workmen are being hurried night and day on all the new warships that are being laid down. Every vessel building in an English yard, no matter for whom, has been taken over by the government and will be rushed into service with the war fleet immediately upon completion. Regarding the army, he said:

"To make the assistance of the empire complete in the present war we should put on the continent and keep there an army of not less than 1,000,000. That figure must be maintained no matter what the stress. By the new year Earl Kitchenier tells me that we will have an additional half million men ready for the field. And in the summer of 1915 we will have twenty-five army corps in fighting shape."

PEACE QUERY IS PUT UP TO EMPEROR WILLIAM

President Wilson Seeks Germany's Attitude in Matter.

Washington, Sept. 14.—Emperor William of Germany has had under consideration for several days, it was learned Saturday night, an informal inquiry from the United States government as to whether Germany desires to discuss terms of peace with her foes. Up to a late hour no reply had come, but on its tenor depends, to some extent, whether or not the informal peace movement inaugurated just a week ago tonight can be pursued further with Great Britain, France and Russia.

The inquiry was not a formal one, such as President Wilson's original tender of good offices; but was an effort of an unofficial character to determine whether Germany's reported willingness to talk peace was based on fact.

On September 9 Sir Edward Grey discussed with Ambassador Page the inquiry from Secretary Bryan as to England's attitude towards peace. Sir Edward said what the powers wanted was no temporary truce, but a permanent peace in Europe, so that the world could be insured against the sudden outbreak of war after Germany had recouped herself. Great Britain, Sir Edward pointed out, would insist that Belgium be fully compensated by Germany for her losses.

Ambassador Herrick on September 10 reported the earnest wish of France that there might be peace, but pointed out that until the French had driven the invaders from their territory and Belgium had been compensated, terms of peace could not be negotiated. On the same day Ambassador Page's report of his conversation with Sir Edward Grey also reached the white house.

Great Britain, according to Ambassador Page, was determined to make no peace until German militarism had been crushed, because of its danger to the world's civilization.

FOUR SONS OF RIVAL ARMS SLAIN, THE MOTHER HEARS

Bordeaux, Sept. 14.—A Swiss woman living at Basel married a German. Two sons were born to them. Afterwards she married a Frenchman and had two more sons. All four of her sons were called to arms, two on each side. The mother has just received news that all four have fallen in battle.

from the imperial guard of Germany, passed through Corbiel, eighteen miles southeast of Paris Sunday. All were completely exhausted and nearly famished.

War in East Africa.

London, Sept. 13.—(3:17 p. m.)—German East African troops have crossed the frontier of British East Africa and are advancing on Kisumu. British have been sent to meet them.

Germans Have 200,000 Prisoners.

Rotterdam, via London, Sept. 14.—A dispatch to the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant from Berlin says that the number of prisoners of war now in Germany is about 200,000. The captives include two commanding generals of the French army, two commanding generals and 13 generals of lesser rank of the Russian army and the Belgian commandant at Liege.

WAR MANUAL

(Leading authorities on army, aeronautical and naval affairs have contributed to a symposium of expert data on the European conflict published by the Scientific American in a special "war number." This war number was compiled with the greatest care to give an unbiased, exhaustive and technical exposition of how battles are fought, how armies are fed, how wounded are handled and how dirigibles and aeroplanes are navigated.)

Fighting Off Flying Machine.

The aeroplane has introduced a new and confusing element into the art of war, for its rapid development has made it one of the best means for obtaining information concerning an enemy; and not only can they be used for dropping bombs within the enemy's lines, but the big airships are even provided with rapid fire guns.

There are two means of combating a flying machine. Many military students contend that the way to destroy an aeroplane is to put a machine rifle in another aeroplane and attempt to combat it in the air. This will probably be the method followed in a modern war at the present time. Another means is to provide field artillery guns able to fire in the air, and many balloon guns of this type have been tried out by various countries. One notable cannon of this type is the Deport field gun, which is so arranged that it can be used as a field artillery gun for low targets, but may be trained for aerial targets as well.

There are a number of difficulties connected with firing against balloons or aeroplanes, and extensive experiments have been carried on in various countries for the purpose of solving this problem. The large ordnance manufacturing concerns of the Krupp and Ehrhardt companies in Germany have designed and manufactured guns firing 3 inch projectiles mounted on automobiles or on wheels, but so far no definite conclusions have really been reached as to the most effective manner of firing at balloons.

Among the difficulties experienced is the fact that the aeroplanes move very rapidly, making it difficult to follow them through the sights of the gun. Another difficulty to be encountered is the fact that the required angle of departure for a projectile to reach a certain range varies as the target moves above the horizon. For instance, a target on the same level with the gun at 5,000 yards range may require an angle of departure of 11 degrees, while if this target should be located 45 degrees above the horizontal the super-elevation, which is the elevation of the gun above the line drawn from the gun to the target, would be only 4 degrees or 5 degrees. If the aeroplane should be the same distance, but vertically above the gun, no elevation over the line of sight would be necessary.

It is also a difficult matter to estimate the distance to these balloons, and the use of range finding instruments, due to the rapid movements of the targets, is at times almost impossible. In some cases experiments have been carried on with a view of firing projectiles with burning tracers attached to them. These tracers, by burning in the air, will show the path of the projectile, and will show how close the projectile may be to the target.

That rifles or small guns can be fired from aeroplanes has been demonstrated. While these guns would probably not be very effective against troops on the ground, there is small doubt but bombs dropped from balloons would be a very dangerous inconvenience for the enemy. Experiments carried on have shown that these bombs can be dropped with great accuracy from a considerable height, and a sighting arrangement for dropping them has been fairly well perfected. The principle of such a sighting device is to set the sight at a certain elevation, depending on the speed of the aeroplane and its height, aim at the target and release the bombs as soon as the sight is on the proper target.

LONDON—A newspaper vendor named Shea was fined \$5 for crying false war news. "Great British victory! Many casualties!" he shouted through the streets, but his papers contained no such news. There was, however, the report of a victory of the French. "It's all the same," was his defense. "The French are fighting for us."

PLAYGROUND ASSOCIATION.

The Calumet Park and Playground association will meet at the Calumet Y. M. C. A. at 2:30 this afternoon, at which time reports of the entire season's activities will be presented. It is expected the association will be able to close its season with a clean slate, having no financial indebtedness. Some minor improvements, such as the planting of shade trees at the Red Jacket playground will be considered.

MELBOURNE—Thomas Robertson, of Ballarat, too old to go to the front, is paying \$10 a week for a year to a younger volunteer serving for him.

Robert Ohmmeis of Trenton, N. J., demands divorce because of wife's passion for dancing.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.

Full information gladly given at any office.

LIEGE DEFENDER SORRY HE LIVES

Commander of Forts Would Have Preferred Death

London, Sept. 14.—General Leman, the Belgian commander who gained fame for himself by his defense of the Liege forts, when he was made a prisoner sent the following letter to King Albert of Belgium, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to the Central News:

"After the honorable engagement of Aug. 4, 5 and 6, I considered that the Liege forts could only play the role of forts of arrete (probably arrest or stoppage). I, nevertheless, maintained the military government is to coordinate the defense as much as possible and to exercise a moral influence upon the garrison.

"Your majesty is not ignorant that I was at Fort Loncin on Aug. 6 at noon. You will learn with grief that the fort was blown up yesterday at 5:20 p. m., the greater part of the garrison being buried under the ruins. That I did not lose my life in that catastrophe is due to my escort who drew me from a stronghold whilst I was being suffocated by gas from exploded powder.

"I was conveyed to a trench, where I fell. A German captain gave me a drink and I was made a prisoner and taken to Liege.

"I am certain that I have shown carelessness in this letter, but I am personally shattered by the explosion of Fort Loncin.

"In honor of our arms I have surrendered neither the fortress nor the forts.

"I desire to ask your pardon, sire. In Germany, where I am proceeding, my thoughts will be as they always have been, of Belgium and the king. I would willingly have given my life the better to serve them, but death was not granted to me.

—Lieutenant General Leman."

GENERAL NOGI'S PROPHECY.

An Italian military correspondent records a curious prophecy made in his hearing by Gen. Nogi after the siege of Port Arthur.

"I believe the world will witness two great wars equally terrible. The first, which will have all Europe for its battleground, will settle the Franco-German question and the Anglo-American rivalry. France and Germany will meet in this last decisive conflict in the Belgian plains, probably near Waterloo, the only spot which will permit the evolutions of the immense armies which will face each other.

"I have little doubt as to the result of this war; France will beat Germany on land and England will crush Germany at sea.

"This war will be the last in Europe and perhaps forever.

"I have predicted two wars—that is the first. The second will set Japan against the United States in the Pacific ocean. It will be Japan that will win."

M. Caparra, a famous aeronaut, has recalled another curious prophecy, this one coming from the Cologne Courant in 1792. It runs:

"When men fly like birds, ten great kings will go to war against each other. The universe will be under arms. Women will bring in the harvest; they will begin the vintage, but the men will complete it."

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ADDITIONAL LOCAL

ALL-STAR CRICKET GAME.

Splendid Work by Bowlers Feature of Contest Here Saturday.

The cricket game between all-star teams captained by Leslie Drew and William Lavers, respectively, on the C. & H. pitch Saturday, resulted in a victory for Drew's team by the score of 78 to 38. The feature of the contest was the fine work of the bowlers for the different teams. A. Maloney of the Drew team was the batting star, having accumulated 38 runs.

The runs made by the individual players on the two teams are as follows:

Drew's team—L. Drew, 4; J. Ellis, 11; J. Williams, 4; A. Maloney, 38; R. Cullis, 6; G. Baragwanath, 6; L. Rea, 4; T. Ellis, 5; Hocking, 0; Ellis, 0. Total, 78.

Lavers' team—T. Drew, 5; J. Simmons, 3; B. Rodda, 4; C. Craig, 0; W. Lavers, 2; E. Frisk, 7; W. Harry, 7; J. Kapsch, 13; T. Polkinghorne, 3; F. Hosking, 9; G. Simmons, 0. Total, 38.

TAMARACK M. E. CHURCH.

Trustees, Stewards and Officers are Elected for the Ensuing Year.

At the fourth quarterly conference of the Tamarack M. E. church held last week, the following trustees, stewards and officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

Trustees—William Cruse, chairman; Thomas Hyslop, secretary; Michael Harrison, Alfred Jane, Henry Thomas, Thos. A. Tucker, Edward J. Watters and Edward J. Williams.

Stewards—John Blackney, Thomas Crothers, Neil Dick, Peter A. Ericson, William H. Grigg, Thomas Hyslop, Samuel B. Hosking, Alfred Jane, William Jeffery, William W. Jeffery, George H. Keast, Andrew Nicholls, John Spurr, William Teague and Edward J. Watters.

Recording steward—George H. Keast.

Treasurer—William Cruse.

Distress steward—Neil Dick.

IN HONOR OF MISS MUNCH.

Pretty Entertainment is Given for Bride of Early Autumn.

Mrs. J. D. Kemp of Hecla location entertained Thursday evening at a kitchen shower in honor of Miss Mary Munch, who is shortly to become the bride of Matt Smoke. The Kemp home was very prettily decorated with autumn leaves and yellow and white crepe paper festooned along the sides and extending from the four corners of the room. Miss Munch received many very pretty and useful favors. The evening proved a very pleasant one for the guests. The luncheon proved a very dainty one.

About twenty-five young people were present, including the following from out of town: Albert Bohrer of Detroit, Ed Munch of Pilgrim, and Mr. and Mrs. Ray C. Overholt of Detroit, who are visiting here for two weeks with Mrs. Overholt's mother.

NISH—Among the American women serving as army nurses here is Miss Slavkov Y. Grouitch, wife of the Serbian under-secretary of foreign affairs. She was formerly Miss Mabel Dunlop of Richmond, Pa.

WILL NOT BUILD STAGE.

Supt. E. H. Hall of the Calumet Public schools, when asked today relative to the proposal that a stage be built at the high school for the presentation of the numerous high school entertainments, mention of which has been made, stated that so far as he knows no such action has been or is contemplated. The plan is infeasible, he states, for the capacity of the school is overtaxed in providing seats for the students, without appropriating the space necessary for the erection of such a stage.

William Kruka of Painesdale, visited with Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Wickstrom of Calumet and with his parents in Wolverson yesterday.

MISS STROM SURPRISED.

About twenty-five of the young lady friends of Miss Florence Strom, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Axel Strom tendered a pretty farewell surprise party in her honor at the home of Miss Jean Anthony, 414 Fifth street, Friday evening. Miss Strom will leave with her parents on Thursday for Two Harbors, Minn., to make her future home. On behalf of the guests, Miss Margaret Gillies presented a silver purse to Miss Strom as a keepsake. Light refreshments were served.

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